

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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This publication is the successor of the late AMERICAN FARMER,

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT 25, 1836.

We would again respectfully request our subscribers to remit us by mail the amounts they may respectively be indebted to us. In so doing they will place us under additional obligations to exert ourselves to promote their interests by laying before them every information within our power calculated to throw light on the theory and practice of agriculture.

The National Gazette, of the 18th instant, has an ably written editorial article on the subject of British and American finance, in which we find the following bold though just assertion :

"Thirty years will make the *Silk* of the United States a prodigious article of production. A staple second only to cotton."

Of the truth of the above prediction there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who may have been an observer of passing events for the last eighteen months. Since that period a spirit of inquiry has been abroad throughout our wide spread confederacy, with respect to the *Silk culture*, and the capacity of the country for its production, which has, and will continue to make it a favorite branch of husbandry. The facility with which mulberry orchards can be produced, the happy adaptation of our soil to the growth of the tree, the suitableness of our climate to the raising of the silk-worm, the interesting and pleasing nature of the labor of feeding the worms, and the great profit accruing from the business, all conspire to make it a most popular employment.

There are perhaps no branch of human industry offering so many and such strong inducements to pursue it as do the *Silk culture*. In five or six weeks, with care and attention, the whole labor of producing the raw silk is over, and such is the immense net profit resulting from it, that a very few acres of even the poorest land, in that time, will yield sufficient to support an ordinarily

sized family in comfort. There is one advantage attending it, which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of landholders, and especially upon the minds of those of them who have worn-out fields, which are now measurably unproductive. The poorest sands and gravels, with very little manuring, it is known, will produce the mulberry as kindly as the richest and most generous soils. It is known too, that the foliage raised on the former, impart more elasticity and lustre to the silk, and is infinitely better suited to the production of the article, than that which is grown on the best and most fertile lands. An advantage such as this is of immense value to the country, as it places the very *sterile* portions on an equality at least with the most high priced lands in the country. Such being the fact, it necessarily follows as a natural consequence, that the culture of the Mulberry must grow in the affections of the people, for after all, *profit* is the great lever that moves all human actions, and gives impetus to human enterprise.

While we are upon this subject we would advise all who may be disposed to enter into the business the ensuing spring—whether with a view of planting out trees or cuttings, or sowing the seed of the mulberry,—to prepare their ground this fall—By ploughing or digging it up they will both clean and mellow it, and thus render it in the best possible condition to nurture and sustain whatever they may put into it.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The Editor of the Northampton Courier who has recently made a tour through the western part of New York, writes from Rochester, the greatest flour mart in the country, the following judicious remarks upon the prospective *supply* and *prices* of wheat and flour. We copy them because in the present aspect of affairs every thing which tends to throw light upon the subject is of deep concern to the community at large, and to no part more than the farming interest.

"The conspicuous buildings and the grand staple commodity of Rochester, is *Flour*. The world over, this place is celebrated for this article. Especially now it is selling for nine dollars at the mills! The people at the east are attributing the recent sudden advance to speculations, and they

flatter themselves that the prices will be reduced again. I have made diligent and careful enquiries among the most eminent millers here, and find that this belief is fallacious. As long as the price of Wheat continues so high, Flour must advance rather than recede. I am informed that expectation among the farmers of obtaining more for their crop than is now given, is so confident, that wheat enough to supply the mills can hardly be obtained. I heard one miller offer to contract for 20,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered within one month, at \$1.44 per bushel, but it was declined, as \$1.50 a 1.75 are the common prices now freely given here. One dollar was but a year or two since considered a high price. Great quantities have been purchased at \$2.00, but the millers prefer running only part of their machinery rather than paying such exorbitant prices. It seems to be conceded that the wheat crop at the south is nearly destroyed; and in this great wheat district, Judge Buel has given it as his opinion, after a tour through this section of the State, that there will not be half of an ordinary crop. The Editor of the Gennessee Farmer thinks it may be better than that, but at all hazards, there is a falling off in this important commodity. In fact, breadstuffs the country over, seem to fall far short of all former years."

BUCKWHEAT—The Belvidere Apollo, published at Apollo, N. Jersey, says, we are sorry to learn that this grain does not turn out as good as was anticipated previous to cutting it; however on account of the destruction of the earlier crops, more than the usual quantity of this grain was sown, and more will be gathered.

Wheat, rye and corn crops failed, so that many farmers in this section who had formerly raised several hundred bushels for sale, are now obliged to purchase seed.

Flax, farmers say, has yielded this season, about the average quantity and quality of seed.

FROST—SNOW!—The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer of the 8th inst. says:—"On Tuesday last, the weather became unusually cold, and at about 1 o'clock, P. M. flakes of snow were seen to fall for several minutes, which melted, of course, as soon as they reached the ground. On Wednesday and Thursday mornings, the earth was covered with white frost. Yesterday the sun shone much warmer, but the nights are very cool."

SNOW—The last twelve months have been remarkably cold, and unfavorable for the husbandmen, and last Wednesday morning they re-

ceived a most unwelcome visit from hoary winter, who left his white mantle over the fields in this neighborhood. The snow was about one inch in depth.

We hear that the snow fell on the Pennsylvania mountains till it was 12 or 15 inches deep.—*Dividers (N.J.) Apollo.*

SNOW STORM.—A violent storm, accompanied by rain and snow, occurred in this place and neighborhood on Tuesday and Wednesday last. During the night of the latter, the snow fell in considerable quantities. On the Broad Mountain, snow fell to the depth of 15 inches! This is a fact ascertained by measurement. A number of hands were engaged on Thursday, in removing the snow off the Danville and Pottsville rail road, and the upper end of the West Branch rail road, to enable the coal cars to pass.

Pottsville Miner's Journal.

[From the Southern Planter.]

TURNIP FLY.

Mr. EDITOR.—Looking over an old newspaper the other day, I noticed some experiments tried on Turnip seed, to prevent the destructive ravages of the Turnip Fly or Grub, which are sometimes very destructive. The experimentalist stated that he discovered that the leaves were eaten almost as soon as the plants were up, so that the field was as brown as before it was sown. He thought at first that the insects might have proceeded from other plants, or the hedges. Accordingly, he took some earth from his garden and placed it in a box—sowed his turnip seed in it, and covered it over with silk gauze, so that no insect could enter; but he found them there as destructive as in the open field. He then took some earth and boiled it and put it in the box, and sowed the seed, watering it with water also boiled, with no better success than before. Having thus satisfied himself that it proceeded neither from other plants, nor was contained in the earth or water, he turned his attention to the seed, on which, by the help of a magnifying glass, he found small white flattish substances which he concluded were eggs. On some seeds he found none; but generally, two or three, and in some instances, he found five on a single seed. The difficulty now was to destroy them. To accomplish this he made some strong brine and soaked the seed in it 24 hours. It being dried thoroughly, he then sowed it with all the care mentioned above, and not a single fly was found nor Turnip injured. He found that if the brine was sufficiently strong, 8 hours soaking was enough. He says, "I now practice this method with Turnip seed, Cabbage seed, and in fact with all the cruciform plants in common cultivation, with very satisfactory success. The whole of these experiments were made on the Swedish Turnip, which is generally more infested by these beetles than any of the other sorts."

Remarks by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

We have no doubt that the practice of soaking the seed in brine is a good one; but it has its disadvantages. If the sowing of seed which has been thus soaked should be succeeded by several days of successive drought, the probability is, that

the seed will perish in the ground and not come up. Care should, therefore, be taken to select a period of damp weather to sow in, in which case three good effects will be secured; the destruction of the fly in the egg; the quick germination of the seed; and the rapid advance of the plant into the rough leaf state, which latter is of itself a sufficient guarantee against the ravages of the fly. Indeed, we think it would be desirable to wait several days for the occurrence of rain rather than to jeopard the loss of labor and seed in sowing in dry weather. Should seed, however, be sown during a season of drought, we believe it to be indispensably necessary that they should be harrowed in, as by so doing the moisture of the earth would save them from being destroyed.

While on the subject of the ravages of the fly, and the preventive means to be used, we will remark that the turnip is subject to be destroyed by an enemy equally, if not more subtle than even the fly. We mean the *grass-hopper*. The present season we prepared with great care four acres of new ground, which we sowed in turnips: the seed came up well, and as we had thoroughly pulverized the soil, and manured it well, we promised ourselves a heavy crop: but we were most sadly disappointed. The scorching sun in the latter part of August and beginning of September, retarded the growth of the young plants, and ere they had gained their rough leaves, an army of grasshoppers from an adjoining clover field pounced upon them, and in a day or two cut every plant off with as much nicety and smoothness as an experienced barber deprives a customer's face of its beard. For these enemies we see no preventive but *early sowing*, and we, therefore, think the farmer's security against their incursions is alone to be found in putting in his seed at an early period. At all events he should commence as early as the 15th or 20th of July, and continue to sow until the 20th of August. By this course we apprehend that, should the season be propitious, he would defeat this deadly enemy of the turnip field.

We have not been so fortunate as to get a sight of the letter of Mr. Duponceau alluded to below, and have therefore to content ourselves with giving the very excellent abstract which we subjoin:

The culture of silk is daily growing in favor among us, and promises at no distant period to furnish a lucrative employment for the industry of our citizens to such an extent as to supersede the necessity of importing from abroad the immense quantities of fabrics of this material, for which at present millions of money are expended. The venerable Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, whose public spirit is equalled only by his ex-

tensive and useful acquirements, has written a letter, in which he takes occasion to enter pretty much at large into this interesting subject, in connexion with some remarks on the preparation of the article by a Mrs. Heagen and Mrs. Ritner, wife of the present Governor of Pennsylvania. It appears that Mrs. H. having devoted considerable attention to the preparation of silk, was desirous to visit the establishments in Connecticut, for the purpose of making herself more thoroughly acquainted with the processes by which this valuable article is adapted to useful purposes. The silk produced by Mrs. H., particularly the floss silk, was so excellent in quality, that Mr. D. having consulted Mr. D'Homergue, who had in 1850 and '51 conducted his experimental silk filature in Philadelphia, advised her against the proposed journey to Connecticut, being led to believe by personal observation that the article prepared by her had not been surpassed in any part of this country. The examinations made by Mr. D. in company with his friend Mr. D'Homergue, had resulted in a conviction on their part that the silk prepared by Mrs. H. and other ladies in Pennsylvania and Maryland, particularly the sewing silk, had not been excelled even in Mansfield, Conn., and that Mrs. H. had better remain at home, substituting for the ordinary spinning wheel an Italian reel, which, with a little experience, will be productive of great improvement. In treating the subject, the letter writer expresses an opinion that the coarser fabrics are not the objects to which the attention should be directed, as they can be imported on better terms than they can be made in this country, but that the raw material for the more elegant and precious stuffs, such as velvets, Florence, gros de Naples, and others of the same description, should be produced and prepared for exportation. For this purpose, he thinks that the white, Italian and Chinese mulberry should be planted every where, and that silk-worms and cocoons should be produced and the art of reeling them be learned, so as to convert them into merchantable raw silk. He thinks that when cocoons shall be plenty, filatures will come of course and afford for them a ready market, and more profit than sewing silk. The opinion of Mr. Duponceau is that, when American raw silk shall be for sale in our markets, agents will come from abroad to purchase it, and will probably establish filatures in this country to supply with the raw article their factories at home. By pursuing this, which is the natural course of things, throwsters, weavers, dyers, and manufacturers will be induced to flock from abroad, bringing their machinery with them, and in the end, manufactures will attain the requisite degree of perfection. He says that when a filature was established in Philadelphia, throwsters came over in great numbers, many of whom were afterward obliged to return to home for want of employment, and others are at present employed at the north throwing or twisting foreign raw silk. Mr. D. is afraid lest the example of the Mexicans, who manufacture foreign silk, and raise none of their own, and whose fabrics are consequently so dear that they cannot be sold out of their own country, should be followed here. A pattern filature is recommended, to be established in Philadelphia or its vicinity by

a company with the aid of the Legislature. It seems that in 1770 the Colonial Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of Dr. Franklin, established a filature at Philadelphia, the operations of which were stopped by the revolution.

We have always thought that with a climate so favorable to the growth of every species of the mulberry, it is only wonderful that the silk culture had not been more generally attended to than it has been, and would suggest that our farmers should commence at once the planting of a description of tree, which whilst it is ornamental, will furnish in the course of a few years the basis of immense national wealth. The management of the silk worm is a thing so simple as to be within the capacity of children, to whom it affords a source of endless amusement, by exciting their interest, and affording them an immensely profitable employment without any severe extent of labor.—*Balt. American.*

From the Fredericksburg Arena, Oct. 14.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

It is not surprising that much anxiety should be felt upon a subject which touches so nearly the comfort, and almost the existence, of the people. This natural solicitude has called forth various articles from the commercial press, some of which furnish facts and speculations, both curious and interesting to the public. It is now admitted that a very general deficit has taken place in the wheat crop of the country, and that the vacuum must be supplied by importation, to the amount of, perhaps, five millions of bushels. This calculation is made after taking into account the diminished consumption consequent upon increased economy, and the partial substitution of other articles, such as the potatoe and Indian corn, the crops of which have been or promise to be, fair upon an average. This foreign supply must be obtained from the ports in the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Sea, as well as from Bond, in England; much of which has been derived from the United States. Some of the papers are deprecating the alarm, or rather anxiety, which prevails upon this subject, as calculated to produce a panic, disastrous to various interests in the country. This apprehension results from a false view of the matter, for the occurrence of such a panic at an early stage, is a circumstance which furnishes the best remedy against the evils incident to a scarcity of the staff of life. This is well known in England, where the earliest indications of an unpromising crop are immediately proclaimed, that merchants may be induced to resort early to foreign countries, to supply a deficit, which if realized, must inflict so much misery upon a populous country. This early intimation, this premature sensitiveness, is more indispensable to the welfare of this country, than to that of Great Britain, which latter being within a few day's sail of the great grain growing districts of Europe, can always supply herself with much greater promptitude than distant America, which must have recourse to the same market.

Much curiosity has been exhibited to know the average annual amount of grain produced in the United States. There are no data which enable us to arrive at an accurate result, but the follow-

ing table it is said, presents as close an approximation to the result as circumstances will permit—

Indian Corn	100,000,000
Wheat	50,000,000
Rye	20,000,000
Oats	20,000,000
Barley	1,250,000

It must not be forgotten that South America and the West Indies, are as dependent upon us for the article of Flour, as our own citizens. The annual exportation to those countries is supposed to amount to something like seven hundred thousand barrels. Now, it is impossible, as some would suppose, to diminish the threatened scarcity, by adding this amount to home consumption, as these countries cannot do without the article, at whatever price it may be held. The increased economy which they will be obliged to practise, as well as ourselves, will indeed have the effect of diminishing the amount exported, but this cause will scarcely carry the quantity below five hundred thousand barrels. It must be recollected, while making this calculation, that the countries in question cannot change their mart immediately, by resorting to the ports of Europe. The shipments from there are always made in grain, and there are no facilities in South America, or the West Indies, for the extensive conversion of the article into flour. But, before concluding, it may be interesting to mention a fact, which will be as curious as new to most of our readers. It is asserted, and that in the most confident manner, that wheat may be shipped from the Baltic and Mediterranean, at about half the rates charged upon the same article from Rochester to New York, and one fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Making even some allowance for exaggeration in this statement, it presents a very curious fact, the importance of which is enhanced by the circumstance, that for many months in the year our internal navigation is entirely closed. We hope the novel and unexpected state of the grain market, will induce intelligent merchants to turn their attention to this matter, and that their consequent exertions will tend to their own profit, as well as to the benefit and prosperity of the country.

SCAB ON WHEAT.

A few days ago a friend called my attention to the great injury to the wheat and rye crops from what is usually called the scab. The cause of destructive disorder soon become a subject of inquiry and speculation—I stated the cause of scab to be (which is the current opinion) the inclemency of the weather, whilst the wheat was in bloom; the blossom being broken off too early created disease by a want of that nutriment furnished by nature. He remarked that such had been his opinion—but that he had accidentally noticed the wheat and found in almost every head small black insect, often seated upon the point of the grain, that he pursued his examination and found it general in the field. My curiosity was excited by his remarks, and I proceeded to a large field of rye and wheat; in various parts of the field I broke off the heads and found the insect he described sometimes in a white state and sometimes black, about the size of the blossom of the wheat. The insect was always

within the outer covering of the grain, and evidently fed upon the wheat. It was alike in the rye. The field of rye and wheat is almost entirely destroyed. It would be worthy the notice of the farmer to examine his wheat and rye.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MULBERRY TREES.

The white Italian mulberry trees, which are the growth of seed sowed last spring, require to be defended from the severity of the coming winter by a covering of earth, straw, chaff, or horse manure. They may be buried several inches, and probably earth or manure will afford the surest protection. If they are thus carefully covered so as not to break down the tops, it is believed they will be as certain to survive and be fit for transplanting in the spring as they would if taken up this fall and put into a cellar. They should be covered before the approach of severe frost. One gentleman in this town cropped off the tops of his mulberry seedlings in the month of August, when they were about 10 inches high; he also deprived them of nearly all their leaves at that time. Since he thus cut off the tops and the leaves, the main stem and branches have become firm and ligneous, although they have not increased in height—a second crop of leaves has come forward, so that they have lost their denuded appearance, and look remarkably tough and healthy, and will in all probability resist the effects of winter better than seedlings which have been allowed to grow without being cropped or deprived of the first growth of leaves.

The surest way of securing the Chinese mulberry trees is either to put them into a cellar, or to dig them up carefully and turn the tops and branches down to the ground—they may then be covered with a layer of chaff or straw, and dirt to the depth of a foot thrown over the straw; the Chinese mulberry, being more tender than the white variety, should be taken care of at an earlier day. The branches of the Chinese mulberry trees, which are designed for slips next year, should not be cut off until the spring.

It has been ascertained by experiment that white mulberry trees one year old are more likely to live if transplanted at that age, than they are if they are allowed to remain in the nursery two or three years. The distance at which they should be set as standard trees is, 5 feet in the rows, and the rows 8 or 10 feet apart; the intermediate space between the rows may be improved in the cultivation of white beans or potatoes, so that there shall be no waste of ground.

On the use of Lime for preserving health.

Lime is an antidote to contagion, a preservative against infection, and as a means of purifying sinks, vaults, &c. is one of the most useful of substances. By making proper applications of this cheap, but powerful agent, together with a due attention to cleanliness and ventilation, the air in jails, hospitals, ships, &c. may be rendered comparatively sweet and salubrious. A quantity of lime while hot and quick, scattered every day or two, into the vaults of back houses and other repositories of offensive matter is indispensable as well to health as to cleanliness.

[From the Ohio State Gazette.]

SILK CULTURE.

As the capability of the *Morus Multicaulis* to endure our winters has been agitated, and as the tree is decidedly the most valuable to the silk grower, (in which class a great many western farmers are already enumerated,) I propose to give a few general directions as to its cultivation; the common sense of which, and the fact that they are *practical* and *theoretical*, will, I trust, recommend them to every farmer who is the least interested in this subject.

Such is the luxuriant nature of the *Morus Multicaulis*, that it will grow in almost any soil, and unless checked by the poorness of a soil, or if in a soil rich by artificial means, it will continue to grow green until the unripe parts of it are frozen, which is an operation no tree will endure, for the unripe wood of every tree will be killed by the frost.

From this disposition of the *Multicaulis* to continue its growth, we derive a very common sense remedy, which is simply to put it on our poorer soils; and to save every twig, we must put it in a soil so poor that it will not grow at all without cultivation; we can give when we choose, and withhold when we choose, and of course control the tree. It follows then, that too much cultivation, or too rich a soil will kill the tree; the converse is, a poorer soil and less cultivation.

It is extremely doubtful whether there is any land under cultivation, west of the mountains, so poor as that the *multicaulis* will require cultivation on it. A very experienced and successful cultivator, and one who has many thousand trees, which have endured the 2 or 3 last winters, says: "the best soil for the *Multicaulis* is dry loam, as well gravelly or stony, resting on a gravelly or open sub-soil, that will freely let the water pass off, and give no obstruction to the roots; or a medium quality, safer to be too poor than too rich, for I am confident that my land which is occupied by the mulberry is in better condition than when first set with it. It would be as well if the land was cultivated a year or two without fermented manure, unless quite low in condition before the trees were set in it. Sandy soil is next best, if not too loose and rich with manure. Rich, moist soil is wholly out of the question."

From the above quotation farmers will perceive that their greatest danger in the cultivation of the *Multicaulis* arises from the richness of the soil; and yet no one can doubt that there is enough of a medium quality to raise large quantities of silk; and there is little doubt that time will prove what now seems paradoxical, that the *poorest* soil of the country is the *richest*.

The whole matter may be summed up in a few words. Plant the *multiculis* in a poor soil, and unless very poor, withhold all cultivation, except simply to keep down the weeds, and in any event, do not cultivate or disturb the earth after about the middle of August.

TOMATOES.—The Indiana Farmer says that Tomatoes may be kept fresh through the winter, by packing them in jars—laying alternately a layer of sand a layer of tomatoes until the vessel is full, after which cover them up tight to keep the air out, and place them in a dry cellar.

The Crops in New England.—Notwithstanding the alarming accounts which have been published, a correspondent in Barre, Mass. states that there will be great abundance of hay and vegetables, and more butter and cheese than usual. Potatoes will average also the usual crop, and the corn on the rivers and high lands has not been injured.

From "London's Gardeners' Magazine."

A few Facts illustrative of the Cause of Canker, and other Diseases, in Fruit Trees. By Mr. T. RIVERS, jun.

A few facts in the culture of fruit trees have caught my notice, which may perhaps serve in some way to elucidate the cause of canker and disease in those useful occupants of our gardens. The green chisel pear tree, in our soils, is particularly subject to canker, every shoot dying half way down the season after being produced; this taking place alike in wet and dry, warm and cold, seasons, and, consequently, the trees, in the course of a few years, getting to be a confused mass of cankered and dead branches, full of moss and disease. Latterly, I have observed all these diseased trees attacked by a grub, which has perforated the stem in every direction, making channels large enough to admit the finger, (as you will see by the part of a branch sent for inspection;) from which, in the summer, extravasated sap exudes, on which wasps and hornets delight to feed. In two or three years after being attacked, the trees, if left to the devastations of the grub, will assuredly die. I have for several years observed the wonderful effects produced by grafting some of the new Belgic pears on unhealthy trees, of tender sorts, in transforming them at once into health and productiveness; and this induced me to try the experiment on those trees which were being devoured alive. I calculated that, if, by some analogous change, the sap could be made healthy, it would also make it unpalatable to these worms of corruption.

It is now perhaps three or four years since I commenced operations, by grafting on diseased and half-devoured green chisel pear trees, the glout moreau; the autumn, or Williams's bon chrétien; Marie Louise, passe Colmar, and other good hardy sorts, and the effect is beyond measure surprising. Trees that *must* have died in two or three years are now full of health and vigor, and are covered with bloom buds; not a speck of canker or disease is to be seen, and in two years from grafting the grubs left the trees; the sap having become either too abundant, or too healthy for their appetites.

The difficulty is to ascertain, before grafting, what sort of Flemish pear will suit the soil; for often, after two or three years of deceitful vigor, the graft, if the sort is not hardy enough, will become diseased, and disappoint all expectations. Therefore, before decapitating the old pear trees, advice should be asked on this score; and I believe that any practical man of observation can at once say what sort will flourish, if you tell him the substratum; though it really seems that many of the Belgian pears will grow in any soil and situation, at least in this southern part of England.

I am aware that I am advancing no novelty in what follows; but this sudden change from dis-

ease and death to health and vigor is quite worth a moment's consideration, either from the physiologist, or the commercially interested fruit-grower. By giving a tree shoots hardy enough to stand against our cold and moist climate, you give it the only proper and effectual organs of respiration and elaboration; and the consequences are, continued health and productiveness. It is interesting to observe the total reverse of this, if some of the old and tender sorts of apples and pears are allowed to grow, and "have their way," alongside trees grafted with hardy varieties. The shoots of the tender sorts, even the winter after being produced, generally begin to canker and decay; the sap, in spring, losing its proper and healthy channels, forces out at the bases of these cankered shoots others that, in summer, are strong and luxuriant, but which again, in like manner, in the following winter, canker and die. The juices of the plants, from not being properly elaborated, become diseased, and food fit only to nourish those animals that seem created to feast on decay; while the whole tree becomes a confused mass of dead and dying branches. From close observation of the effect of these last two or three favorable warm summers, I cannot think this altogether produced by the climate, but that it arises from some inexplicable effect proceeding from the variation of soils; for, in situations which, as far as regards climate, are more moist and cold than any in this part of England, I have seen sorts that canker here flourish without spot or blemish. I am, however, almost equally at a loss when I impute it to unfavorable soils, as we have here a most remarkable variation in soils, from a dark strong clay, to a rich friable stratum of loam, 10f. in thickness, resting on a substratum of dry sand, apparently the most favorable combination possible for fruit trees: and yet, even here, some of the old varieties of pears, such as crassane, brown beurré, Colmar, &c., in five years from the graft, canker, and seldom show a fruit-spur; but graft these cankered trees with new and hardy sorts, and fruitfulness and health will immediately take the places of disease and death.

The grand point in fruit culture is, to have sorts producing shoots that do not die at the extremities; they will then furnish leaves enough for all the offices of nature. This is no new doctrine, as we have been often told the effect of fruit trees in producing tender shoots; but the cause is still worth enquiring into; for well I know that it has often, and with apparent justice, been attributed to cold seasons and wet soils; though I know equally well that it occurs in seasons and soils quite the reverse. How, then, shall we account for the circulating fluids being so inimicable to health in some varieties of fruit, and not in others? I can also assert, from experience, that sorts of fruit recently obtained from seeds are not by any means all exempt from canker; for several seedling apples and pears (perhaps the average may be one in a hundred) I have found equally or even more tender than our old varieties: I have grafted these tender striplings with robust sorts, and have at once changed their nature. This is interesting, and, to a reflective mind (it must not be overburthened with the cares of a nursery), offers a vast field of enquiry. I must conclude with one recommendation: let the fruit amateur or orchardist, the instant he finds a fruit tree making shoots

it cannot support, either root it up, and plant it afresh; or graft it with some robust and productive variety.

Sawbridgeworth Nursery, Herts, April, 20, 1836.

From the same.

On the Treatment of Old Fruit Trees which it is wished to preserve; and on the Advantages of laying Cow-Dung at the Bases of their Trunks, and also at the Rootstalks of Vines. By W. A. L.

In most old gardens there are to be found aged remains of some favorite fruit tree, which the proprietor is unwilling to have removed, either from its having produced excellent fruit, or from early associations connected with it. Hence it still retains its place, though age, the chisel, and the pruning-knife have been hard upon it, and it remains a heartless stump, and almost leafless skeleton of a tree.

Such was the case, some twelve years ago, with a green gage plum tree, which for many years had been trained against a wooden fence ten feet high, and had long delighted both old and young by the yearly produce of an abundant crop of delicious, juicy, high flavored fruit; but it was now old, and exhausted; and its yearly crops were "few and far between."

In the course of some judicious improvements, it was found necessary to remove the old wooden fence, and to build in its place a substantial brick wall. By this event, a favorable opportunity occurred to have the old plum tree removed, and a young healthy tree planted in its place. Having represented to my employer the propriety of so doing, his answer was, "I wish if possible, to preserve it: it has produced excellent fruit, and was a great favorite with my father. See what you can do."

As many young gardeners, on entering their first situation, may be similarly circumstanced, I will relate the means I adopted, together with the result. In the first place, I cut down the tree to the lowest live wood on the bole (which, in this case, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground), leaving the branch 20 inches long; I then collected four barrow loads of fresh cow-dung, and laid it round the stem to the distance of four feet on every side, and rising conically 6 inches above where the trunk was cut off; and, in order to conceal the unsightly appearance of the dung, I covered it with sand 2 inches thick. This was done in February; and in due time the live buds of the branch broke, and grew space. During the heat of summer, the surface of the dung became finely pulverised; and, on examination, I found that strong healthy roots had issued from the bottom of the branch which was left, and had spread through the whole mass of dung which enveloped it. The following spring, I gave it another coating of the same, extending to the distance of 6 ft.; repeating it the third year, and occasionally since. The result was that the tree grew so rapidly, that I was soon enabled to form a handsome, well-regulated, fan-shaped head, which fills the whole space of its original allotment, and has borne, for these eight years past, excellent and abundant crops.

This is a mode that may be safely adopted with old fruit trees that are worthy of preservation,

whether cut down or not. In the latter case, I would recommend that the soil be removed to the distance of 4 or 5 feet from the bole, to the depth of the strong leading roots, and a layer of fresh cow-dung, 6 inches thick, spread on them, and covered with sand, and left for one season to the influence of the sun and air. It will soon be discovered whether the cow-dung acts beneficially, by the renewed vigor of the tree, and its sending forth young wood. In this case, a judicious pruning of the old wood is necessary; and, in the spring, another and more extended layer of dung should be added.

Where vines are planted on the outside of forcing-houses, and the roots have got into improper subsoil, the removal of the soil from the stem, and a barrowful of fresh cow-dung laid round them, never fails to cause the protrusion of strong vigorous roots: but it is advisable not to begin forcing early, when it is applied, as the moisture, in very cold weather, may prevent the due circulation of the sap.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING RUTA BAGA, OR TURNIPS.

The season for harvesting should be postponed as long as there is any probability that the weather will permit, or before hard frosts set in. Judge Buel thus describes this mode of gathering:—"The roots are pulled up and laid on the ground, the tops of two rows turned towards each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a bill hook, who with a light blow, cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest of a good crop, 300 bushels a day." If any difficulty is experienced in pulling them in consequence of the hardness of the soil, the earth may be turned off from the roots by a plough, and then gathered by hand. A writer in the N. E. Farmer, gives the following as his method of preserving them through winter. "I had a cellar made under my barn 7 feet deep, 26 feet wide, and 32 feet long; this, if I am right in my figures, will hold 4000 bushels. To dig and stone this cost me \$46, digging and drawing the stone \$20 more, and \$4 for pointing, making in all \$70, the interest of which is \$4.20. Now I know no other way that 4000 bushels of turnips can be secured for \$4.20, their bulk being 19 or 20 cords. There is another very important consideration, when they are in the cellar they are perfectly secure and can be had every day through the winter, when they are most wanted, which is not the case when they are covered in the field." But when it is not practicable to put them in a cellar, they may be placed in a ridge or long heap two or three feet high, and of an indefinite length, covered with straw and earth, if the heap is made larger, the roots are liable to become injured by heating. In order also to allow the escape of the heated air produced from the heap, it will be necessary to make a hole at the distance of every few feet and partially close it with a wisp of straw.

Raising and Preserving Seed.

The Ruta Baga is apt to degenerate, if the seed is not saved with care. The best roots, in form and size, should therefore be selected, and carefully preserved over winter, and set early in

the spring in a rich soil, remote from any roots of the turnip or cabbage kind, to preserve the seed pure and unmixed. The seed should remain until fully ripe, and then be gathered.

Genesee Farmer.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING MANGEL WURTZEL, OR BEETS.

Roots of mangel wurtzel are equally tender with the potato, and equally affected by the frost, consequently, as they are much exposed above the surface of the earth, they will require attention without delay, or the crop may be lost. As a general rule they require nearly the same treatment in preserving for the winter, as the potato; they should however be kept as cool as is consistent with their safety, and they will be in fine condition in the spring. In gathering, care should be taken to cut off the leaves about half an inch above the crown, as they will not keep so well when cut more closely. A writer in the English Farmers' Journal, adopted with success, the following mode of preserving this root: "I packed it in long heaps, about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outside with the roots, not stripped of their tops; tops outward; the internal parts to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at the top, which may be covered, with straw and earth; the ends of the heap should be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against rain and frost." This method will answer well where it is intended to feed out the roots late in autumn and early in winter, but it is not by any means sufficient to preserve them from the winters of this country until spring. They should therefore in such a case, have additional covering. T. & H. Little, of Newbury, Mass., who have distinguished themselves by their successful cultivation of this root, say, "As to the best mode of preserving them, we have tried divers ways—by pitting them, by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and putting them into a cellar; the last mode we think the best."—*Gen. Farmer.*

Anakim Corn grows extensively in some of the southern states. Its size is gigantic. We have seen one stalk of it which grew in a garden in this town, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 5 inches in circumference at 6 feet from the ground. What an immense crop of stalks, to say nothing more, from an acre of *Anakim Corn*!—*Northampton Courier.*

Top-dressing Grass Lands—An important fact in regard to this matter has been communicated to us by an intelligent visitor, viz. that the same quantity of manure is twice or thrice as beneficial on young as it is on old meadow.—Plants, like animals, if stunted or half starved when young, seldom acquire great vigor or luxuriance afterwards; the organs of nutrition become adapted to the early supply of food, and cannot be readily enlarged on its being increased in advanced age. Hence the advantage of employing rich soils for nurseries, of keeping young farm-stock well, and of applying manures to young grass. A gentleman top-dressed some grass lands at one, two and three years old, and

he found the benefit to the first, double what it was to the second, and treble that sown on the third. The hint is one of some importance to husbandry, and we hope it will be improved upon. The rule holds good in regard to animals.

Cultivator.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

October 8—The following articles were exhibited:

Mr. Samuel Feast, 17 seedling varieties of dahlias.

Mrs. G. H. Keerl, 20 varieties of dahlias, such as Elliott's king, rhudii, yellow turban, king of yellows, guttata major, comosa, Widnall's perfection, globe red, do. purple, lady Greenville, Lord John Russell, Colvill's perfecta, rising sun, pieta formosissima, purpurea perfecta, bonny dee, queen of roses.

Mrs. Robert Taylor, 8 varieties of dahlias, Wells' Amanda, Duke of Tuscany, Duchess of Richmond, Paroquet, Widnall's Black Prince, &c.

October 15—Mr. F. Harrison, dahlias, Levick's incomparable, Huntingdon, Martha Washington, 6 fine seedlings.

Col. McLellan of Gettysburg, a mammoth pumpkin, weighing 117 lbs., circumference 5 feet 7 inches.

Charles Timmies, gardener to Mrs. Robt. Gilmor, a plate of very fine raspberries.

Mrs. Wm. J. Alcock, a plate of very fine seedling peaches.

From the *Emex North Register*.

MORALS OF GARDENING.

We have long believed that he deserves well of the community who can provide an amusement for the young which shall at once be free from a bad moral tendency—possessing sufficient interest in itself to take the whole attention for the time away from the pursuit of doubtful character,—and leave the mind refreshed and prepared for the relish of those sober duties of life for which too many of our amusements create an aversion.

Without claiming much credit for the discovery, we think Horticulture, or, if you please Floriculture, to be of this class. If this should be read by any one who has been accustomed to send his children for a misdemeanor into a *forest of weeds*, and to compel them to work their way for an hour, as a punishment;—in him it may excite a smile that we talk of the thing as an amusement. We are not startled, however, at such a feeling; for we are clearly convinced that it is possible—ay easy so to interest young persons of both sexes, in the laying out, well ordering, and even weeding a garden, that it shall be to them a pleasant way of spending time. Children naturally love flowers, and early give signs of their interest, and only need the encouragement of parents to show their enthusiasm in “shape or action.” If encouraged by the interest and occasional supervision of their parents they will delight to spend much of their time amid the scenes—to all intents of their own creation. The exercise conduces to their health, and it gives ample scope for the cultivation of their taste in their choice of flowers, of their own invention in laying out and designing and in adopting

experiments for the preservation and propagation of various kinds of plants, &c. It induces that susceptibility to enjoy the works of nature, which leads the mind to reflect with interest on the being and character of nature's God. It has been said that an “undevout Astronomer is mad”—so is an undevout, unthinking Florist. God is as manifest in the beautiful flower that charms and delights, as he is in the more grand, but not more wonderful parts of his creation.

Apples, Pears, Peaches and Plums, of the finest kind, grow in extreme abundance in the western part of the State of New York. Great attention seems to be bestowed upon Fruit. Adjoining the poorest farm-houses and in the most isolated spots, the traveller notices, with admiration, the most thrifty orchards, with healthy trees loaded down with the different species of fruit. It is evident that the hand of cultivation, of taste and of care has been bestowed upon these orchards, and that they are not left to produce spontaneously, whatever crudities in taste and form, nature chooses to bestow. We regret that more thought is not given to the subject of good fruit among us. Most of it is execrable, not fit even for the hogs, and certainly not suited to administer to the rational comforts and enjoyments of man.

“THIS FARM FOR SALE,” is written in emphatic letters upon the fences of some of the best agricultural homesteads in the western part of New York. And why is it so? Is it because the soil holds out no inducements to its cultivation, or because there is a spirit of discontent and restlessness abroad, which is driving hundreds and thousands to abandon their firesides and the home of their ancestors? One of the greatest secrets of happiness we all so eagerly are in pursuit of, is *contentment*. By which we mean, the absence of a repining disposition, of a querulous and complaining spirit. Perhaps in no section of the United States can be found better soil and more productive farms, than in the western part of New York. The land is susceptible of easy cultivation, and it yields luxurious crops.—

The climate is healthy, the access to navigable streams and canals and great roads within a short hour's ride, and if contentment is to be had, happiness to be found, it is to be looked for in such situations. Yet people there seem to be dissatisfied with present good, and many of them forget what shadows they are pursuing, and thus it is hundreds, nay thousands of the old and wealthy farmers, are selling off their estates, boxing up their merchandize and leaving home and all its endearments and delightful associations, merely to enhance their wealth by settling in the western wilderness!

“Man never is, but always to be blest,” was as true in the time of the immortal Pope as in our own day. Forever in pursuit of some imaginary good thing, what wretchedness and discontent the mass of men entail upon themselves. Dissatisfied with their present condition, they seek to improve it by change of occupation and residence. And yet how often the very end sought, the pursuit coveted, is the source of immediate misery or future degradation. It is not every dollar we gain which will make us happy, any

more than every sigh we utter or tear we shed tends to make us miserable. It is not in realizing the good, so much as in anticipating its approach, that the mind derives pleasure, and after sacrificing what we enjoy most and love the deepest, to a mercenary ambition, how poor and unsatisfying and inadequate to give us comfort and bestow happiness, is the reward.

It is with a view to the ultimate good of the frugal and virtuous population of New England, that we would urge upon them the blessings of *contentment* at home, with its various comforts, rather than the indulgence of illusory hopes of acquiring opulence abroad by a mere change of local situation. Labor, stern and severe, must be indulged elsewhere, as here, and toil there has less to soften its weariness, than among friends and kindred in New England. The beautiful fictions, inwrought with the truth, told of the western world, are suited to please the imagination and beguile the ear. They warp the understanding and do violence to the better judgment. But it is hard to sever the truth from exaggeration, and it is only by painful and irreparable experience, that the scales are lifted from off the eyes of the too credulous believer. “May you die among your kindred,” is the beautiful sentiment of the ancients, and it has lost none of its pertinency with us of the present day. We are sensible all expostulation and argument is lost upon those of our friends, who have made up inflexible opinions touching the utility of emigration. But to those who still doubt and falter, we charge them to ‘count the cost,’ and not abandon comfortable houses and kind friends and endeared circles for mere mercenary good, expecting that the accumulation of sordid gold, will secure here on earth the serenity and enjoyment and happiness of heaven!—*Northampton Courier*.

War with the Bees.—Our quiet neighbors at West End, were on Tuesday put in no little commotion by the singular and unexpected breaking out of a war in their territories, which raged with great fury for several hours, and whilst it lasted was destructive to man and beast. We have to enumerate one *killed!* many wounded, and multitudes put to flight.

It seems that the Bees in a gentleman's garden became enraged at the near approach to their hives of two horses and carts which were backed up for the purpose of unloading wood. They sallied out at once and attacked with vigor the horses and drivers. In a few minutes the drivers were put to flight, but the horses not being able to disengage themselves, had to bear the blunt of the onset as they best could, and that was but feebly indeed. One of the poor animals was stung so severely that he actually died in a short time, and the other was rescued by the servants wrapping themselves in blankets and going with determination to his assistance. This accomplished, all hands, we believe, precipitately retired from the vengeance of the winged warriors.

The Bees, finding that their enemies had “ingloriously fled” from the field of battle, resolved to carry the “war into Africa.” Mustering their forces they invaded the village, scattering themselves abroad, stinging pigs, dogs and cows, and chasing men, women and children. They also

lately held entire possession of the enemies' country for some time, driving back several pedlars who attempted to cross the Stone Bridge with their wagons.

The approach of night put an end to the contest, but the justice of history compels us to say, after a calm review of the events of the whole day, that considering all the facts and circumstances, the Bees had decidedly "the best of the battle."—*Alex. Gaz.*

LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE NEWSPAPERS.

The laws declare that any person to whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for the payment if he receives the paper or makes use of it, if he has never subscribed for it, or ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such case is not to take the paper out of the office, or tell the person with whom the papers are left, or the publisher, that he does not wish for it. If papers are left in a post office or store, tavern or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the persons to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern-keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment, until he returns the paper, or gives notice to the publisher that they are lying dead in the office. Such being the facts in the case, it is a query whether publishers of periodicals are faithful to the government and the laws when they allow so many frauds to be practised on them without notice. Can there not be some mutual understanding on this subject?

The following is extracted from the "Instructions to Post Masters."—"In every instance in which newspapers, that come to your office, are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the paper is not taken out."—*Lancaster Express.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

DANIEL SCOTT and DORCAS his wife, emigrated to the Western country many years ago, from the County of Caswell, N. C. They are supposed to reside, if living, in one of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, or Mississippi. The object of this is to notify them, if they are alive, or if they are dead, the children of the body of Dorcas Scott, (who was Dorcas Cannon) that if they will address a line to Ann Scott, (sister of Daniel Scott) directed to Danville, Va., they will hear in reply, of something materially to their advantage.

The undersigned, who is an elderly and infirm female, humbly entreats editors of papers, in the Western and South-western States, as an act of benevolence, and in furtherance of the ends of justice, to give the above a few insertions in their respective journals. ANN SCOTT.

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed growth 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Crispe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

Light near Pratt-st. whf.

Aug 30

NEWLY IMPORTED SPANISH JACKS OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

I am about to receive direct from Spain six JACKS, selected by a competent judge acting under the direction of the American Consul at Gibraltar, whose instructions to said Agent were to "purchase only proved JACKS, the best that can be procured without regard to price." The Spanish certificates that accompany them describe them minutely, representing them all as either white or grey, from four to eight years old, and from 52 to 56 inches high. They are also certified to be "able to cover mares, and of the most approved breed for that purpose in the kingdom." If on coming to hand they prove, as is fully expected, true to their respective descriptions, they will be sold for from \$1200 to \$1500 each. They will be ready for delivery here about the middle of November.

I have also on sale two imported MALTESE JACKS, each 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, and first rate breeders. Price \$1000 each. Also several smaller JACKS at lower prices.

The subscriber is also agent for the sale of "GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER," unquestionably the best implement of the kind yet invented. Price at the store \$2, and it costs about \$1 to pack and ship it. Address

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth st Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13th, 1836.

oc 25

DAHLIAS.

THIS Splendid Flower has but recently been introduced into this country, and consequently but little known, and although I have mostly devoted my attention to the culture of articles of the most useful class, yet flowers are not without their usefulness; the more we adorn our yards and gardens with flowers, and useful shrubs and trees, the more we increase our love for home, the spot alone where true happiness is to be found; and having cultivated this flower rather extensively for three or four years, I am enabled to judge of its merits, and think the various beautiful colors and shades, large size of its flower, long continuance in bloom, and ease of culture, are properties deserving the notice and culture, not only of the wealthy, but also of every cottager in the country.

It is only necessary to see one of them in full bloom, containing at one time from 10 to 30 flowers, from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, to become an admirer of it, especially when we see a group of them of all colors, stripes and shades. They commence blooming here the middle of June, and continue until frost.

For further information, I herewith add an extract from J. C. Loudon's Practical Gardening, published in London, 1827—since then they have been very much improved in many respects.

"The roots of the Dahlias are tuberous, and fasiculated, the stems rise from 5 to 8 feet, covered with large compound leaves, resembling those of the Dwarf Elder, and with side branches bearing numerous flowers of a great variety of colors, which appear in August, and continue until frost; the plant grows wild in Mexico, in sandy meadows, and was sent to Madrid in 1789—from thence to France, Germany, and England; at present the Dahlia is the most fashionable flower in this country, and the extent of its culture in some of the nurseries is truly astonishing, especially in that of Lee; nor is this to be wondered at, as Sebene observes, for, independent of the great beauty and diversity of the flowers, they are in perfection at a season when, till they came into notice, our gardens had but little ornament."

CULTURE.—Plant the roots, or potted plants, into the garden as soon as received, any time between the first of May and middle of June, in rich well prepared ground, 3 to 4 feet apart, unincumbered with shrubs or other plants, each plant must have a stake planted with it 18 inches deep and 5 to 7 feet high, according to the height of the plants, and tie up the plants to it as they grow.—Take up the roots after the tops are killed by the frost, and after drying them a few days, pack them away in a cellar in dry sand or mould, safe from frost. Priced catalogues of potted plants and roots of this flower, can be obtained gratis at my Nursery, or at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light st. Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. Samples of these flowers may be seen at the horticultural room, and our store in Light st., or at the Nursery, where there is the most extensive, and best bloom that ever has been in this State—to see them the citizens of Baltimore are respectfully invited. R. S.

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener.*

an 23

FANCY PIGEONS.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, Md. has the following kinds of Fancy Pigeons for sale, which he will dispose of at the prices annexed to each.

Turkeys, \$2.50 per pair—*Carriers*, \$3 per pair—*Fan Tails*, \$2.50 per pair—*Trumpeters*, \$2.50—*Nuns*, black with white heads, and white with black heads, \$2 per pair—*Croppers*, \$3.50 per pair.

Also 1 dozen pair *GERMAN CHICKENS*, of all colors, with large top knots. These chickens are not only favorites on account of their beauty, but because of their laying propensities.—Price, \$3 per pair. oct 18

JACK FOR SALE.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, has for sale a small though beautiful and well bred Jack. He was got by Capt. Gordon's celebrated Malta Jack: his dam was a descendant of General Washington's Spanish Jennet. He will be 5 years old next spring, is 46 inches high, straight limbed and finely proportioned. His sire was distinguished for his great vigor and power in serving mares, being known to have done good service to six, in as many hours, and it is believed, that though his son is small of stature, owing to bad keep, that he inherits equal verility with his sire. Price, \$500.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.
oct 18

TWO POINTER PUPS.

FOR SALE, 2 handsome pointer pups, the one 4 the other 2 months old, and both warranted to be of pure strain. The price of the first named is \$10, that of the latter, \$5. oct 18

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer for sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower seed for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30
Light near Pratt-st. whf.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY,
Or *Morus Multicaulis* Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, reared in this country, under his superintendance, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experiments in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

an 20

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at \$1.50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 23
Light, near Pratt street wharf.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	7 00	8 00
CORK, yellow,	bushel.	90	93
White,	"	90	91
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18	20
Louisiana 30 & 31-Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FEATHERED,	bushel.	1 50	—
FLAXED,	bushel.	12 00	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Bost wh. wht fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's,	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
" wagon price,	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 80
Do.	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	6 00	6 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	21 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 75	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Ore-hard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 50	8 75
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	50	53
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGE,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best,	"	1 80	1 90
inferior,	"	1 40	1 60
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	424
" in hds.	"	39	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleece,	pound.	washed. unscd.	55 to 68 30 32
Full Merino,	"	48	55 28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	49 26 28
One half do.	"	40	45 26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36	40 26 28
Pulled,	"	38	40 26 28
Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.			

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	17	18
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured.	pound.	14	—
Shoulders,	"	14	—
Middlings,	"	14	—
Assorted, country,	"	25	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	28
Roll,	barrel.	4 50	6 00
CIDER,	each.	2 12	2 25
CALVES, three to six weeks old.	dozen.	20	25
Cows, new milch,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 12	2 25
CHOC RYE,	"	9 50	—
Eggs,	dozen.	3 12	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 50	—
No. 2,	"	5 00	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	10 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 3	"	5 00	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

VIRGINIA.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	—
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	do
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.	do
Cumberland, 1	do
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	—
Washington, } Banks, 1.	—
Georgetown, } Banks, 1.	—
Alexandria,	—
PENNSYLVANIA.	—
Philadelphia,	—
Massachusetts,	2 24
Chambersburg,	2 24
Gettysburg,	2 24
Pittsburg,	2 24
York,	2 24
Other Pennsylvania Banks, 1.	2 24
Delaware [under \$5],	3 4
Do [over 5],	3 4
Michigan Banks,	5
Canadian do,	5

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at \$30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at \$35 per 100, Cuttings at \$50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, \$15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st of November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,

At the Turf Register office, corner of North and Fayette st. Baltimore, sep 27

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper. Letters on the subject must be post-paid.

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A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at \$10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep..

41.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.

Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.

Sep. 27.

31.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE.

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any, in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees; Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1/2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1/2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (Morus Multicaulis) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, Sept. 7.—20

St

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good strain—warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.

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sep 20

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